11. To create awareness about wildlife conservation.

12. Holding of regular meetings of the State Wildlife Advisory Boards.

Statement-II

Steps taken as well as those proposed to be taken by the Central Government for effective implementation of Wildlife conservation in the country.

1. Providing enhanced financial assistance to States for development of national parks, sanctuaries and captive breeding programmes for rare and endangered species.

2. Providing financial assistance to States in creating infrastructure for control of poaching and illegal trade and taxidermy in wildlife, and for carrying out wildlife education and interpretation programmes.

3. Providing financial and technical assistance for the management of the existing tiger reserves and for esablishing new ones.

4. Providing special assistance to States for conservation of the rhino and the Indian elephant.

5. Initiate a new project for the conservation of the snow leopard and its habitats.

6. Effective monitoring of the implementation of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 and to regulate international trade in wildlife products, through the Regional Deputy Directors (Wildlife Preservation).

7. Providing for cash rewards to gather intelligence about poachers, persons carrying out illegal trade in wildlife and other offenders of the Wild Life (Protection) Act.

8. Strenthening the Central Wildlife Division to make it more effective.

9. Organise training on wildlife management for different levels of officers involved in wildlife management.

10. Organise research on different aspects of wildlife management through the Wildlife Institute of India, Bombay Natural History Society and other institutions, and collaboration with various international organisations in this regard.

11. Participate in international conventions to ensure cooperation of the international community in the wildlife conservation efforts of the country.

12. Inculcating an awareness of the significance of nature conservation through films, radio, television and literature.

Sick industrial units

1608. SHRI SUNIL BASU RAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of sick industrial units in the country during 1986, State-wise;

(b) whether the number of such units have increased during 1987, State-wise; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to check sickness and help these units to revive again?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b) State-wise data on Sick Units as reported by Reserve Bank of India for the period ending December, 1986 and June, 1987 (latest available) is set-out in the attached Statement-I and II. (*See* below). In view of the revised reporting system for the period ending June, 1987 and onwards, data for June, 1987 is not strictly comparable with data for December, 1986.

(c) RBI has laid guidelines for close monitoring of such borrowal accounts and draw rehabilitation packages in respect of sick industrial units as are found potentially viable. Packages may provide for *inter-a*

phased payment to bank with reliefs/concessions like reduced rates of interest funding of overdues, waiving of penal interest, etc. As regards non-viable units, banks undertake action as appropriate for the recovery of dues which include, *inter-alia*, sale of goods hypothecated enforcement of security available against the borrower/guarantor.

Statement—I

Statewise data on number of units of Sick Industrial Units as at the end of December, 1986

State/Union Territory	SSI Units	Large Units*
1	2	3
West Bengal	28777	146
Maharashtra	10605	161
Karnataka	3277	43
Gujarat	4523	68
Tamil Nadu	17024	53
Andhra Pradesh	13004	44
Bihar	9649	17
Haryana	1747	17
Rajasthan	6222	11
Madhya Pradesh	9895	26
Orissa	6489	10
Uttar Pradesh	15815	68
Kerala	4046	20
Punjab	1830	6
Assam	4485	7
Delhi	2716	7
Pondicherry	223	3
Goa	1074	4
Chandigarh	207	2
Tripura	284	1
Himachal Pradesh	602	—
Jammu & Kashmir	2229	—
Manipur	908	—
Meghalaya	110	—
Andaman&Nicobar	1	—

1	2	3
Nagaland	8	—
Arunachal Pradesh	16	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	9	—
Mizoram	—	—
Sikkim	1	—
	145776	714

*Those units individually enjoying aggregate credit limit of Rs. 1 crore and above from the banking system.

Statement—II

State-wise data on number of units of Sick Industrial Units as at the end of June, 1987

State/Union Territories	No. of Units Sick-SSI	State/Union Territories	Non-SSI Sick Units	Non-SSI Weak Units
1	2	1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	14064	Gujarat	115	57
Assam	3542	Madhya Pradesh	30	15
Bihar	7870	Maharashtra	238	101
Gujarat	5211	Goa	15	6
Goa	1261	Daman & Diu	1	1
Haryana	1819	Assam	6	34
Himachal Pradesh	665	Nagaland	—	1
Jammu & Kashmir	2290	West Bengal	146	120
Karnataka	5105	Bihar	26	9
Kerala	11805	Orissa	10	24
Madhya Pradesh	11053	Tripura	1	5
Maharashtra	11457	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	1.
Manipur	932	Punjab	30	13
Meghalaya	122	Haryana	41	20
Nagaland	14	Himachal Pradesh	7	4
Orissa	7229	Rajasthan	36	18

1	2	1	2	3
Punjab	1834	Uttar Pradesh	67	57
Rajasthan	8657	Chandigarh	3	3
Tamilnadu	25146	Delhi	19	5
Tripura	556	Andhra Pradesh	66	48
Uttar Pradesh	16287			
West Bengal	18129	Karnataka	62	35
Andaman and Nicobar	—	Tamil Nadu	105	51
Arunachal Pradesh	22	Kerala	27	23
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	Pondicherry	4	4
Delhi	2577	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	—
Mizoram	—	Meghalaya	1	—
Pondicherry	366			
Sikkim	1			
Chandigarh	204			
Diu & Daman	3			
Total	158226		1057	655

Note : Definition of non SSI Sick Units as per Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985.

Production of cloth

1609. DR. R. K. PODDAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total production of cloth during the last five years; and

(b) what is the per capita availability of cloth during the above period, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Total production of cloth during the period from 1983-84 to 1987-88 financial year-wise is as under:—

Year	Production of cloth in million metres.
1983-84	11,758
1984-85	12,014
1985-86	12,498
1986-87	12,988
1987-88	12,992